COUNT DE LESSEPS DEAD.

PASSED AWAY AT CHATEAU LA CHESNAYS YESTERDAY.

Carried Through the Murs Canal Project and Whose Last Years of Life Were Clouded by the Panama Canal Scandal, PARIS, Dec. 7. Count Ferdinand de Lessepa died this afternoon at the Chateau is Chesnaye.

Ferdinand de Lesseps died almost in poverty at the age of 89, and with his mental powers so enfeebled that he scarcely recalled in his last clouded days the time when his praises were in the mouths of all and he wielded the greatest

power and influence.

Countile Lesseps was educated for the diplomatic service, and at the age of 20 he became an assistant to his uncle, who was then French Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon. In 1833 De Lessepa was sent as Consul to Calco, where he attracted favorable attention by his gallant conduct during the fearful plague which rayaged Egypt in 14-35. He was rewarded with the medal of the Legion of Honor. White in Cairo, De Les-seps was skilful enough to bring about a reconciliation between Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the Sultan of Tuckey. Owing to this he became on very friendly terms with the Viceroy's fourth son, Mohammed Said, better known as Said Pasha.

In 1838 De Lesseps went as Consul to Rotter dam, where he made an exhaustive study of canals, and in the following year he was sent to Mainga. During the siege of Barcelona, in 1842. De Lesseps was French Consul in that city, and he was able to be of so much service to the foreign residents at the time of the bombardment that he was rewarded with medals and orders from several countries. As a result of his work there he was promoted to be Minister of France at Madrid in 1848, which position he held for a year, when he was replaced by Joseph Bona-

He was then sent on a delicate mission to Rome, but did not give satisfaction to his Government and was soon recalled. He was so much displeased with the action of his Government in this affair that he left Paris and pur-Chased the Chateau de la Cheanaye, in Vatan.
There he started a model farm.
In his leisure moments he evolved the idea of uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.
It was not until 1854, however, after the death



COUNT PERDINAND DE LESSEPS. of the Khedive Abbas Pasha, that De Lesseps

d occasion to return to Egypt, and he went ore at the invitation of his old friend Said Pasha.
The latter, as Viceroy of Egypt, became very much interested in the Frenchman's plan to pierce the isthmus of Suez, and the two men, with a large retinue, started for the coast. Surveys were begun, and Sald Pasha promised his aupport, but almost every European power was support to the scheme.

aupport, but almost every nursus appear had a opposed to the scheme.

Fortunately for De Lessapa his project had a strong supporter in Emuress Eugenie of France, and she soon persuaded Napoleon III, to use his influence on the side of the promotion of the great idea. Other nations soon followed France's lead in the enterprise, but England and Turkey till schools to consent to carrying on the work. till refused to consent to carrying on the work, le Lesseps was not to be discouraged. He startd on a tour through Great Britain, and at the nd of it he had raised a fund of £4,000,000. Asny engineers, however, combated the idea until the work was very far advanced.

The work was really started in 1859, and was

The work was really started in 1850, and was pushed with the utmost vigor, though at times, chieflyon account of violent opposition, progress was very slow. In November, 1860, the canal was opened with the most imposing ceremonies by the Empress Engenie herself in the presence of several sovereigns and many eminent men. The brilliant success of this colossal enterprise ied the great engineer to believe that he could also pierce the 1sthours of Panama, and in 1879 an international congress convened in Holland to discuss the matter. It was finally determined to dig a canal from Colon to the Bay of Panama. The company that was to undertake the work was called "La Companye Laiverselle du Canal Interocéanique de Panama."

De Lessets was at this time 74 years of age and

Do Lesseps was at this time 74 years of age and no longer the possessor of the enormous mental vigor and physical energy which had enabled him to carry out his first scheme in spite of all

him to carry out his first scheme in spite of all the opposition he encountered.

Money was hard to raise at first, but countless inancial schemes were put into operation, and millions of dollars were eventually subscribed. Dishonest and unscrupulous men got into the executive offices of the company, and the money they stole and squandered exceeded the sums which were spent in work on the canal. Confi-dence was at last destroyed, money no longer flowed into the treasury, work on the canal was suspended, and two years ago the whole terrible agandal came to light.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was swallowed up in the great crash, but it is only just to say that

suspended, and two years ago the whole terrible scandal came to light.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was swallowed up in the great crash, but it is only just to say that the court trials and official investigations into the rotten transactions of the company proved that the old gentleman had been, for the most part, a mere figurelessd, and not an active promoter of these wholessie robberies.

His prestige was used by his unscrupulous associates to draw subscribers to the fund. The French people saw their old hero, and did not understand that the clear mind was almost fallen lind decay, it was the name of De Lesseps that led them to lend their money, and yet it is doubtiess true that he signed his name to reports and statements the contents of which he did not even read.

When the scandal came all the world knew When the scandal came all the world knew

When the scandal came all the world knew how rotten the whole scheme had been from the start. De Lesseps bowed under the weight, and was finally taken to a country seat, completely broken in mind. There he remained while the courts of Paris were trying him for his alleged crimes. He was condemned to Imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine, but on action of his mental infirmity the sentence was nover carried out. He oldest son, Charles, however, was also convicted and spent months in prison.

prison.

Ferdinand de Lesseps never knew of this, and was never even told of his own trial and conviction. He lived quietly in his chateau, with his wife and some of his children, passing the days wife and some of his children, passing the days in a sort of semi-consciousness.

At the age of 50 years he married Mile, de Bragard, who was but 10 years old. The aliance was remarkably proline of children. There have been eleven in all. The last was a daughter, born in 1885. De Lessens visited this country twice: the first time in 1880, when he went to Panama to inspect the 1sthmus, and again with Bartholdi, in 1880, when the Statue of Liberty was set up on Bedlow's Island.

Gen. Ellakim Parker Seammon.

Gen. Eliakim Parker Scammon died of cancer of the stomach at the residence of his daughter. Mrs. N. S. Jones, in Audubon Park at 3:30

o'clock yesterday morning. Gen. Scammon was born in Whitefield, Me., on Dec. 27, 1816. He entered West Point in 1833, graduating in 1837, standing fifth in a class of fifty-two. He was later appointed Professor of Ethics and Mathematics in that institution, and was the tutor of Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, and Newton, and was a roommate of tien. Bragg. He took an active part in the Seminole war. He served under Prof. Nicollet on astronomical work at Oswego in 1840, and in the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and

In 1846-47 he was aid to Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, and was recommended for pro-motion for gallant conduct at the battle of Vera Cruz. From 1847 to 1854 he was engaged in the survey of the upper lakes. In 1856 he resigned from the army and for a time lived in Virginia, after which he became Professor of

Virginia, after which he became Professor of Mathematics at St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, and later Director and Professor of the Polytechnic College of that city.

At the beginning of the civil war Gen. Scammon was a volunteer and later was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-third infanitry, and was put in charge of Camp Chasse. Ohio. He was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of South Mountain in 1862. In 1864 he was captured by the relief forces and after serving some time in Libbiy prison was fransferred to Charleston prison, where he was exchanged. In 1865 he was in command of the literiet of Florida, and five years later was appointed by President frant United States Consult at Prince Edward Island. He afterward became engineer of New York Harlson under tien. Newton. In 1875 he was made Professor of Mathematics at Seton Still College at South Orange. Gen Scammon

was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, have to be been haptized by the Rev. Father Deshon of the Pauliet Fathers in 1800. the Paulist Fathers in 1850.

Until a few years ago Gen. Scammon led an active life. Two months ago cancer of the stomach developed. His case was pronounced hopeless from the first, but he exhibited remarkable vitality. Gen. Scammon leaves a widow, four daughters. Mrs. N. S. Jones. Mrs. T. D. Hoyte, Mrs. A. D. Blanchet of New York; Mrs. Waiter Lockwood of Chicago, and several grandchildren. Charles Metville Scammon of the U. S. Revenue Marine. stationed at San Francisco, is



GEN. E. P. SCAMMON.

his brother. Another brother was the late Jonathan Young Scammon of Chicago, who was a law partner of Abraham Lincoln. The funeral services will be held in the Churen of St. Catherine of Genoa. West 153d street, between Amsterdam and Eleventh avenues, on Tuesday morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Beath of Commoders Browns, Fermer Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Medical Director John Mills Browns, U. S. N. retired, died at his apartments at the Portland in Washington at 8:30 last night. He was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday morning and never rallied. Dr. Browne attained the grade of Surgeon-General of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore, but he is best known as the surgeon of the Kearsarge in her victorious battle with the Confederate ram Alas bama. He wrote the account of the battle for the Century Magazine's war series. Dr. Browne was born in Hinsdale, N. H., May 10, 1831;

was born in Hinsdale, N. H., May 10, 1831; graduated in medicine from Harvard in 1852; entered the navy as an assistant surgeon the next year, and performed his first duty on board the storeship Warren at Saucelito, opposite San Francisco. For several years he was attached to the United States coast survey steamer Active in the Pacific. In 1857 he was occupied in work connected with determining the north-west boundary, and the next year, while on the Dolphin, participated in the capture by that yeasel of the brig Echo, with 100 slaves, en route to the Cuban market. In 1859 he was on the Constellation, which was engaged in suppressing the African slave trade off the Congo, and from 1861 to 1864 served as surgeon of the Kersarge. During all this adventurious period of his life Dr. Browne distinguished himself by his gallantry in action.

In 1859 Dr. Browne superintended the erection of the naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal., and was in charge of that institution until 1871, when he served as fleet surgeon of the Pacific squadron. He attained the rank of medical inspector in 1878, and served as President of the Medical Examining Board in Washington and as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. In the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881 Dr. Browne was the naval representative of the United States. From 1882 to 1885 he was in charge of the Museum of Hygiene, and during part of that period served as member of the National Board of Health, and in 1884 again represented the United States. Subroad as the naval representative at the Copenhagen International Medical Congress. He was appointed Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgers, with the title of Surgeon General and the relative rank of Commodore in 1888, was reappointed in 1892, and was retired in 1893, having reached the age of 62 years. Commodore in 1888, was reappointed in 1892, and was retired in 1893, having reached the age of 62 years.

Obliuary Notes.

Adolf Bierck died on Thursday at his residence, 104 Prespect place, Brooklyn, Mr. Bierck had been confined to his home by a complication of diseases for the past three and a half years. He was been in Bergen, Norway, in 1814, and came to this country early in the fiftles. His father was a shibbuilder, and gave his son a good education. Mr. Bierck spoke several languages fluently. He was associated for a number of years with Prof. Agassiz as a translator. He was later engaged in the Spanish-American trade, and had an extensive sequaintance among business men in South America. He was at one time a member of the firm of Ribonon & Munoz, Later he was with William R. Grace & Co., but when the Grant & Ward trouble began he joined the firm of Flint & Co., and acted as their Central American agent. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him. One of the sons is a lawyer, with an office at C Wall street, and the other is at present in Lisbon.

Thomas E. Proctor, President of the United

Thomas E. Proctor, President of the United Thomas E. Proctor, President of the United States Leather Company, sometimes called the Leather Trust, died yesterday in Boston. Mr. Proctor was about 60 years old, and was born in South Danvers mow Feabody, Mass. His business career was begun with his father, Abel Proctor. He grew to be the largest individual tanner in the country.

Policeman Michael Gilligan of the Central Of-fice squad in Brooklyn died yesterday at 145 Wyckoff street. He had served on the force for thirty years.

Horatio William Walpole, fourth Earl of Ox-ford, died yesterday. He was aged 81 years.

Mrs. Ronayne Dies 101 Years Old.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 7. Mrs. Mary Ronayne, er 101 years old, died in this city this morning at an early hour at the home of her son, John onayne of Montgomery street, East Rahway. Mrs. Honayne was born at Waterford, Ireland, Mrs. Ronayne was born at Waterford, Ireland, May 10, 1793. She was the mother of ten children, but one of whom is now living. She came to this country many years ago, and has long been a widow. She leaves fifteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. She was wonderfully active for a centenarian, and up to a short time ago never missed mass at St. Mary's Church. She had grown very deaf, and her son, fearful that she might get killed by the cars in crossing the tracks to get to the church, after much effort persuaded her to stay at home.

Pension Frauds in Northern New York. BUFFALO, Dec. 7. David A. Johnson, doing

business as a real estate agent, was arrested to day on an indictment charging him with procuring false affidavits to the pension claim of Mrs. Sarah Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham had invalidated her right to the pension she had been drawing by marrying again. She owed Johnson some money, and Johnson, in order to obtain it, induced her to make the necessary affidavits to continue drawing her pension as a

older's widow.
It is said that there will be a number of areats in the northern part of the State within he next few weeks as the result of the efforts of reasion Examiner Ayres and his associates in mearthing pension frauds. Thirty-one indictionents were found by the last United States Frand Jury against persons accused of atter ag to defraud and of having defrauded Pension Department.

Application for Van Brecklin's Pardon.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.-Application has been made o Gov. Flower for a pardon for Eric O. Van Brocklin, the Secretary of the Fire Board, who stole \$70,000 by putting dummies on the pay stole \$70,000 by putting auminies on the pay roll of the department. Van Brocklin is now serving a sentence of eight years and four months for the crime. The first information of the application came to-day in a letter from the flowernor to the District Attorney asking for a full report on the case. Public sentiment was very strong against Van Brocklin at the time his embedziement was discovered, as the money his embergioment was discovered, as the money was stolen to keep up an extrawagant style of living. Although he was known to possess considerable properly, every effort was made by his family to avoid extitution, and the city recovered only a small amount. Van Brocklin is acting as bookkeeper at Auburn, and has special meals served to him, for which he pays.

Testifying Against Capt. Howgate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. L. H. Rodgers, a mer-chant of Maiden lane, New York city, and some of his employees were before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia this afternoon for the the District of Columbia this afternoon for the purpose of testifying in the forgery and embezciement cases of the United States against Capt. Henry W. Howgate. This testimony is considered as very important to the prosecution. Mr. W. H. Musec of this city was also before the Grand Jury. It is said that the Grand Jury will return four new forcery indictments against Howgate and five additional embezziement indictments, making eleven in all.

A Forecionure Hale Ordered

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7. On the motion of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, trustee for \$2,340,000 of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Hallroad bonds, Judge ('aldwell, in the United States Circuit ('ourt here to-day, ordered a forselosure sale. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for some time.

Alderman Pfynn's Condition.

Dr. Merrill and Alderman Cornelius Flynn's family were more hopeful last night of the Alderman's recovery. He was resting quietly at miduight. The crisis in his illness will be at midnight. The ex-

NABRED WILLIAMS CARRIED AROUND THE BLOCK.

Weighe 800 Pounds-Inspector Me-Laughlin, as Well as the Little Barber, Won 810 on the Performance of the Pent. Barber Michael Williams's arms were so sore resterday that he could hardly shave customers in the Alpine barber shop in Thirty-third street, near Broadway. But Michael was happy, nevertheless, for he had triumphed over a fellow barber, who had secred at him, and was \$10 richer by the triumph. Police Inspector Mc-Laughlin was also \$10 richer. It happened in this way:

Every morning, when the shop is opened for business, it is Michael's duty, with the help of another barber, to carry out to the sidewalk a barber pole weighing nearly 360 pounds. Thursday morning the other man was late, and Williams, becoming impatient, lifted the heavy pole and, unaided, staggered out with it to its usual place on the sidewalk. A few minutes later the other barber, whose name is Dennis, came in.

"Who helped you out with the pole, Mike?" he asked. "Nobody," answered Williams, with pride. "I carried it out alone." The other barber laughed, and in a bantering

What! You carry that buster out alone? Why, you could hardly move it, let alone car-This angered the other tarber.

For two cents I'd carry it around the block! he said, shaking his fist under the Irishman's "I'li bet you ten dollars you can't." Dennis

said, producing the money.

The day passed on, and Dennis " joilled " his neighbor for not taking the bet. When Mr. Havnor, the boss, came in the story was told to him, and he enjoyed a laugh at Williams's expense. Every regular customer was regaled with the story, and Williams got angry and

more angry as the day grew old. Finally, late it, the evening, Williams's favorite customer. Police Inspector McLaughlin, came in with a friend. Dennis laughed mockingly, and started to impart his little joke to the

iy, and with determination to the Inspector:

"The best il be in in a moment. I must go
"The best il be in in a moment. I must go
"The best il be in in a moment. I must go
"The best il be in in a moment."

"The best il be in in a moment. I must go "The boss'll be in in a moment. I must go across the street. Will you excuse me. Inspector?" The Inspector agreed.

Williams made a bee-line for the nearest Turkish bath establishment, where he took a cold bath and a hand scrubdown, so hard that the attendant nearly took off the skin. Then, with his blood in healthy circulation, he strode back to the shop, and throwing a ten-dollar bill at his tormentor, he said:

"Now, I'm realy to see the color of your money, and to carry that pole around this block."
Exclamations greeted the bet, but Inspector

"Now, I'm really to see the color of your money, and to carry that pole around this block."

Exclamations greeted the bet, but Inspector Michaughlin said:

"I believe he can do it."

"Never," said his friend. "I'll not spoil his revenge on Dennis, but I'll bet you a ten, Michaughlin, that he can't do it."

"I'll take it," said Dennis and the Inspector in a breath, and Mr. Havnor, the proprietor, found himself the custodian of four \$10 bills.

Then the barber—who is broad-shouldered, though he is short, and has muscles of fronstripped off his collar, his coat, and his vest, and with a grunt swung the great pole and its stand over his shoulder and waked down Thirty-third street toward Fifth svenue.

Two big policemen from the West Thirtieth street station ran up to him, thinking he was a thief running away with the pole, but Inspector McLaughlia told them what was up, and with a grin and a chuckle they followed along to see the fun, and incidentally no keep the crowd off. A little man staggering under the load of a gigantic barber pole, great beads of perspiration standing out on his forehead, and two hig bluecoats and a crowd of men following him is an unusual sight in the neighborhood of the Waldorf Hotel. As Williams, the pole, and the crowd turned up Fifth avenue a venerable old woman, with kindiv eyes behind gold-rimmed glasses, stopped her carriage while returning from the theatre, and said to some one inside:

"It's torture, that's what it is, and the Lexow committee shall know what those brutes of policemen are making that poor little man do. Why, the whole scene reminds one of loseph of

"It's torture, that's what it is, and the Lexow committee shall know what those brutes of policemen are making that poor little man do. Why, the whole scene reminds one of Joseph of Arimathea bearing the cross of Christ on the road to Calvary."

To the amazement of every one Williams pushed along to Thirty-fourth street to Broadway and into the crowd just out of the theatres. His sleeves were rolled up and the veins in his muscular arms stood out like whip cords. A look of pain was on his face. It seemed every minute that the herole little man could endure his trial no longer. The inspector and his friend took pity on the suffering but plucky barber and begged him to put down his burden. Even Dennis added his voice to the others and said: "Sure, Mike, you can have the ten. Drop the biamed thing here."

But the little fellow kept on, and when he had turned into Thirty-third street again he broke into a run, pitching the pole over his head just in front of the barber shop, and falling prostrate and exhausted on top of it. The crowd which had followed cheered and cheered, and would probably have kept the cheering indefinitely up had not two stalwart policemen hasted the cheerers away. Then Williams was resuscitated and sent home happy in the possession of triumph, wealth, and glory. The Inspector pocketed his ten, promising to buy a present for Williams with it.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Performance of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House,

A thoroughly enjoyable performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto" was given last evening in the Metropolitan, in which M. Maurel was the Jester, Signor Russitano the Duca, Melba Gilda. Scalchi Maddalena, Castelmary Sparafucile, with Mile. Bauermeister, Signor Abramoff, and others in subordinate parts. An immense improvement between the presentation of last year and the present rendering is noticeable, the difference being made principally by Maurel's assumption of the rôle of Rigoletto It is one which gives ample scope to a gifted actor and thoughtful artist like Maurel, whose It is one which gives ample scope to a gifted actor and thoughful artist like Maurel, whose ripe maturity of conception was apparent in every line and every gesture. He made a powerful figure of the unfortunate whose dark destiny is portrayed with such strong outlines in this tragic opera. Novally Maurel is no longer capable, his voice showing sembly that it is worn and tired, but there is still enough left to thunder out declamatory passages with effective force, while his dramatic work is worthy of ranking with all that is best and most modern in art.

Of Signor Russitano, who made his first appearance last evening, it may be recorded that his voice is of an unusual quality, very high, light, and extremely agreeable; naturally, from its kind, not large, but sufficiently well emitted to fill the Opera House perfectly. He suffered from the nervousness of an initial performance, but yet was very acceptable as the Duke.

Melba as Gilda gave, especially in "Caro Nome," an example of the purest and neatest singing possible to be done, but in the action during the quartet in the last act, and particularly at her entrance into Sparafucile's house, he was tame and inadequate. On the while,

Dinner to Robert Gordon.

The trustees of the Metropeliton Museum of Art gave a dinner to their old associate, Mr. Robert Gordon, at the Union League Club last night. The dinner was entirely informal. Those present were William Loring Andrews, S. P. present were William Loring Andrews, S. P. Avery, John Bigelow, Joseph H. Chroate, L. P. di Cesnola, James A. Garland, Itaniel Huntington, Richard M. Hunt, Hiram Hilchcock, John S. Kennedy, Henry G. Marquand, J. Pierpont Morvan, F. W. Hilmelander, Chorles Stewart Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Salem H. Wales, J. Q. A. Ward, T. W. Wood, William C. Prime, Richard Butler, John Crosby Brown, Morris K. Jesup, Henry E. Howland, Jacob Wendell, J. W. Pinchot, Allan Marquand, and S. P. Avery, Jr. Speeches were made informally by Joseph M. Choate, L. P. di Cesnola, Jacob Wendell, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Scuator Hill's Car on a Train That Struck an Obstruction.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dev. 7 .- A despatch says that an attempt was made near Florence, S. C. last night to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the Atlantic Coast line. A piece of train on the Atlentic Coast line. A piece of timber fourteen feet long was laid on the track parallel with and between the rails. The engine, mall, baggage, and first-class cars possed over the obstruction, but the sleeper trucks caught the timber and dragged it for a mile. The trucks of the sleeper were turned across the track, tearing up the track for several hundred yards. Senator Hill of New York was aboard the train in a special car.

Fell Nix Stories and May Recover.

Boston, Dec. 7. While at work on top of the siz-story building 226 Tremont street this afternoon, Fred B. Coleman, a carpenter, made a missiep and fell to the ground, a distance of seventy-two feet. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital, and is in a fair way to speedy recovery.

Were three thousand persons at the White Pisins Keeley Institute. - Adv.

THE CUNNINGHAM TORPEDO.

It Showed Its Power, but the Firing Tabe
Was Defective.

NEWPORT, Dec. 7,- The Cunningham torpedo had its tenth trial to-day since its inspection. It Two Young Men Who Say They Respond-of to Mr. Bucker's Shots Arrested-Minitar Crimes in One Neighborhood. was not in very way a thorough success, for the torpedo a fast in the mud at the bottom of Coddington Cove, but it is believed to have come up to the requirements of the Government goods store at 201 Grand street, Williamsburgh, was awakened at 3 A. M. yesterday by a noise in this trial, since all that was asked by the dein the rear of bis store, the yard of which extends to North First street. He fired several shots from his bedroom window in the second story to attract the police, while his wife ran to

in this trial, since all that was asked by the department was that the rocket composition in both compartments should ignite and burn. The firing tube, which was a plain pipe about 1d inches in diameter and 100 feet long, with many holes pierced in its muzzle, was found to have been somewhat. Jammed in transportation from New Bedford, so it was turned end for end. The result in firing was that when the torbedo was started out of the tube the water in the tube was not so readily displaced by the torbedo as though the holes had been there.

This pressure, together with escaping gas from the rear end, which was open and not fitted with a treech ping, depressed the fore end of the tube and elevated the rear end. Hence the sharp dive of the torpedo into the mud. So powerfully was it driven through the water by the rocket composition with the assistance of its rotary motion that it fairly screwed itself down into the hard bottom three-quarters of its length.

To-morrow divers will make an attempt to dislodge it, though it is probable that it will be necessary to dig it out.

THEIR MAN SAFELY IN JAIL.

Citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., Were Prepar-ing to Lynch a White Man. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7 .- State officers had difficulty yesterday in preventing the lynching of a white man in the city of Orangeburg. The man is D. C. Murphy, alias J. T. Spankin. After going by a circuitous route, via several railroads, the Sheriff and five detectives and deputies arrived here with him late last night, and lodged him in fall. He is charged with being the prin-

him in fall. He is charged with being the principal in the assassination of Treasurer Robert Copes of Orangeburg early in October. The Treasurer had been cut in the country collecting taxes, and was returning along a lonely road, when from ambush in a swamp he was shot. He had a large amount of the State's memey. The measurements took only about \$70 of it, however. In the crowd who searched for the assassin were two detectives. Weeks and Lambert, They found strong evidence against Murphy as the principal. They trailed him from the scene of the crime to Palatka. Fla., where he has a wife. On Wednesday they found him in the woods hear a small place in Beaufort county, tia. The detectives and encert had to spirit Murphy from Orangeburg early in the afternion, as the town was rapidly filling with men, and excitement was running high. They went to Suniter and thence worked their way here. the town was rapully filling with men, an eltement was running high. They wer Sumter and thence worked their way here.

MRS. HETTY GREEN MOVES AGAIN. She Quits the Hotel Mt. George as Moon as Her Identity is Discovered,

The sojourn of Mrs. Hetty Green, the wealth Three Persons Held Up There in One Night iest woman in America, if not in the world, and that of her daughter, Miss Sevilla, in the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, has been of short duration. Mrs. Green's wealth has made her an object of prying curiosity and subjected her to at 11 o'clock last night, was held up by two men much annoyance. and Montgomery avenue, west of the Morris

It was for the purpose of concealing her identity and avoiding unpleasant notoriety that identity and avoiding unpleasant notoriety that she changed the color of her name and registered in the Hotel St. George on Tuesday as "Mrs. H. Gray." The \$20 a week suite of rooms was in a secluded part of the house on one of the upper floors. On Thursday night Mrs. Green was recognized by a reporter. The publication of the facts yesterday morning led to her hasty departure from the house and soon ner baggage followed in her track, but in what particular direction has not been reported. Clerk Niblo said last night:

"Mrs. Green and her daughter left the hotel to avoid the annoyance which they thought would follow the announcement that they were stopping here. I can't say where they have gone."

THE G. A. R. U.

Glad Thoma's Resigned, Placid About Schwab, Huffed at the Seventy.

The General Committee of the German-American Reform Union met at Terrace Garden last night and changed the date of the primaries to Dec. 20. The resignations of Gustav H. Schwab, Arthur von Briesen, and L. F. Thoma were accepted, the resolution of acceptance, so far as the resignation of Mr. Thoma was coherned, being amended, on motion of Internal Revenue Collector Grasse, to read "with

ternal Revenue Collector Grasse, to read "with pleasure."

Mr. Grasse and Sheriff-elect Tamsen both made speeches, in which they said that the gentlemen had resigned because they couldn't have their own way and for the further reason that they imagined the Committee of Seventy all sufficient and responsible for the overturn of the municipal administration. Mr. Tamsen resented the suggestion that there was any bossism in the union and said that no attempt had been made to influence him in making his appointments as sheriff.

Herr Laub of the Twenty-second was on hand with his resolution, requiring all German, with his resolution, requiring all German-Americans to choose between the union and the Goo Goos, but he was prevailed on not to in-troduce it.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The members of the Seventh Regiment and their numerous friends will turn out to night at the armory, the attraction being the winter games of the regigreatest entry list in its history, the number being 576.

of 40 Adams street and Peter stensa of so leaves atreet. Nowark.

At an early hour this morning the stable of Samuel Westervelt, on Washington avenue, was broken into and a woman's hicycle, valued at \$100, was stolen. A horse and buggy were found on Bloomfield avenue by the police last night, and to day they were claimed by William Connelly of Bellville, from whose stable they had been stolen. Hardly anything is talked of in the Ninth Regiment shall take place on Dec. 17, at u:30 A. M. Company I will hold its annual reception at the armory on Feb. 1.

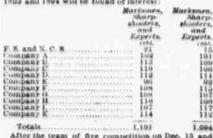
A search has been made during the demolition of the old armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, for a corner atone which it was supposed contained a number of relies and records. The contractor took special palns to discover the stone, and, it is said, hoped to realize a anny amount for his pains. There was no such hick, however, and the announced existence of such a stone proved a myth. An old-timer of the Twentysecond Regiment, who is celebrated for his imagina-tion, caused the excitement. Col. Camp, it is said, of-fered to bet that a "wooden Indian" would be more likely to be found at regimental headquarters than a corner stone with relicant the old armory. There is to be a drill on Monday and Friday next of the regi-ment, in preparation for the review by the Governor. An inspection of white cours will also be made. Corporal Goff of Company II has been promoted a

The satiors of the Naval Battalion are busy prepar ing for a drill and review, to be held next Wednesday evening on board their floating armory, the "New Hampshire." On this evening various prizes will be presented, some of which were won on their cruise ast summer. The executive officer has prepared sam ple bags made for coffee, sait, and pepper, so that all divisions shall be similarly equipped in this respect. The master-at-arms, the junior beatswains' mates, and messmen will report to the Paymaster immediately after muster next Wednesday for commissary stores the object being to see how quick the battail be got ready for active service.

Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment has dered that the armory be opened for inspection by the public on Tuesday evening of each week, and commanding officers of companies will detail two en-listed men from their respective companies to be present in fatigue uniform, in company quarters, for the purpose of giving information regarding the benefits of the service and to show the advantages of the armory and its special attractions for physical culture in its features of bowling alleys, swimming baths, gymnasium, billiard and bicycle rooms, and

The Forty seventh Regiment has made great progress, of which fact Col. Eddy is deservedly proud. The present strongth of the regiment is 58% divided as follows: Field and staff, 12; non-commissioned staff, 11; Company A. 52; Company B. 61; Company D. 92; Company E, 78; Company F. 90; Company G, 64; Com pany, I, 74; Company E, 66.

The following comparison of Creedmoor rifle shooting in the Seventh Regiment for the acasons of 1893 and 1894 will be found of interest:



After the team of five competition on Dec. 15 and pany F has been unanimously elected a lance cor poral. Nothing is talked of in Company G at present

In the seventy first Regiment Licut, J. G. Robinson of Company K has sent in his resignation. The newly organized regimedtal riffe team holds its first match to night.

All Run Down BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.

John Ducker, who keeps a men's furnishing

a front wisdow and receamed.

Roundsman Bunce and Policeman McConeghy

heard the shooting and ran through North First street. Near Ducker's yard they saw two young

men, who proved to be Charles Hewitt, aged 22, of 173 North Seventh street, and John McCaf-

frey, 23, of 145 Wythe avenue. The two were arrested, although they declared they were at-

tracted to the yard by the shooting and the screams of Mrs. Ducker. A charge of attempted

burglary was made against them and they were

locked up. It was found that an effort had been

made to get into Ducker's store.
Fifteen minutes before Ducker's pistol shots

were heard Pollceman O'Counor, in South First

street, near Bedford avenue, saw a suspicious-

looking stranger coming out of an alley near a

storage house. The man looked up and down

the street, as if he was afraid of being observed.

HIGHWAYMEN AT BLOOMFIELD.

by Robbers.

and cut Mr. Mitchell on the back of the hand.

that he would be overpowered, Mr. Mitchell broke away from his assailants and ran. He was

Half an hour later E. Shirley Osborn of Mont-

The Fulton Street Suicide Was David Jone

The old man who committed suicide by poison

in the lodging house at 76 Fulton street, Brook-

lyn, a few nights ago, has been identified as

David Jones, a veteran of the Thirteenth Regi-ment. He was formerly in good circumstances,

ment. He was formerly in good circumstances, but for several years he earned a precarious liv-ing as an advertising agent. He is easid to have a brother who is a minister in St. Louis.

Justice Grady Before the Grand Jury.

Justice Grady adjourned the Tombs Police

Court at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and an-

nounced that he was going before the Grand Jury in obedience to a summons from that body. He refused to state the nature of his business before the grand inquest.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

F. M.—S. 40, 55 Collimbia atreet. Samuel Gelb, damage triffing: 4:30, 173 Forsyth street. Morris Shapiro, damage triffing: 10:05, 126 Cherry street. Adolph Loesher, damage Sio: 11:20, 32 Eldridge street, Leesher, damage Sio: 11:30, 520 West Fifty-first street. Richard Harrett, damage Si: 11:45, 44 Beach street, Charles Olstein, damage triffing.

TO-MORROW'S

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

GREATEST ISSUE EVER PUBLISHED.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

MRS. DUNLAP HOPKINS,

EXTRAORDINARY DETECTIVE REV.

ELATIONS AND

A POLL OF THE NEW CONGRESS

BON'T MISS TO MORROW'S

& CENTS.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY.

RUDYAND KIPLING.

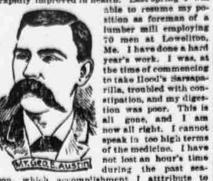
AND 200 OTHERS.

Genscher, damage \$25.

A. M .- 10:55, 68 West Seventieth street, Charles

pursued only a short distance.

JOHN DUCKER AND A POLICEMAN USE THEIR PISTOLS. "About one year ago I was completely ru down, not being able to work at all. I took Hood's Sarasparilla through the winter, and rapidly improved in health. Last spring I was



the time of commencing to take Hood's Sarsans rilla, troubled with con stipation, and my diges tion was poor. This is son, which accomplishment I atttribute to

Hood's Cures

Hood's Sarsaparills."-GEORGE E. AUSTIN. Northfield, Vermont, Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one wan uses them, 23c, ne-

Borses, Carringes, &c. STUDEBAKER BROS., 263 CANAL ST. lifeave city inegries for contractors, collectors, ac Exira grade of material and finish. Large stock-reasonable prices.

CURRENCY REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

Einstielty of the Currency. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.- The greater portion of -day's session of the House was devoted to a continuation of the discussion on the bill to so amend the Inter-State Commerce act as to permit railway companies to pool their earnings. Arguments in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Cockran (Dems., N. Y.), and against it by Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) and

Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohlo).

storage house. The man looked up and down the atreet, as if he was afraid of being observed. O'Connor called to him to halt, but the man ran back into the aliey. The policeman fired two shots at him. Roundsman Bunce and Policeman McConeghy were also attracted by these shots, and an examination of the aliey disclosed a large bundle of new clothing which had been stolen from the atore of Hyman Helsman, lass Grand street. The thieves got in through a rear window, and one of them probably was the man whom O'Connor saw. The clothing in the bundle was worth \$100.

The men's furnishing goods store of Thomas E. Wallace, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Wythe avenue, was also robbed on Thursday night, and about \$200 worth of property stolen. The cars of seven lines pass the store. All around it are electric lights. The burglars got up to an awning over the store and their climbed up to a second-story window. They pushed open the window and, after securing their plunder, they got back to the awning from a window on the first floor. They probably tessed the bundles containing the stolen property to the street and slid down the awning posts.

Abraiam Marks, a salson keeper at 200 Wythe avenue, found that his store had been robbed when he open it yesterslay morning. The place is a few blocks from Wallace's store. Cigars and liquors worth \$15 were stolen. The burglars bernd a dozen holes into the shutters of the yard windows and toon pushed back the catch. It was then easy to open a window. A resolution, offered by Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va., was passed distributing the President's message among the several appropriate committees. On this resolution the House was briefly addressed by ex-Speaker Grow (Rep., Pa., who presented his views in regard to amendments to the National Bank act necessary to secure the desired elasticity of the currency issued by the banks. contended that the only respect in which the present bank circulation was at fault was BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 7.-Thomas Mitchell, lack of elasticity to meet the wants of business He suggested several amendments to the law. while on the way to his home, on Orchard street, by which he believed the desired elasticity oy which he believed the desired elasticity could be secured. These were in brief: (1) Permit the banks to deposit all classes of money as well as bonds with the Treasury as security for notes, \$110 to be issued for every \$100 of money, and \$100 of notes for every \$100 of bonds so deposited; (2) cancel the Government notes thus deposited, and thus take the Government out of the partnership with the banks in the matter of issuing circulation; (3) to relieve the banks of the necessity of depositing \$30,000 of bonds; (4) repeal the tax on circulation; (5) give to State banks the same privileges in respect of circulation as are given to national banks, with the same supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency and the same personal liability of stockholders; (6) the banks to be permitted to decrease their reserves during the months in which the agricultural products are being moved, the last third of the year.

A resolution offered by Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) was agreed to giving the Committee on Banking and Currency permission to sit during the sessions of the House. The Committee this morning, on motion of Mr. Warner of New York, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolves**, That, beginning with Monday next, at 10 A. M., this committee take up the recommendations of could be secured. These were in brief: (1) Per Canal bridge. Both were undersized fellows, but Mr. Mitchell was taken by surprise and was knocked down by a blow on the side of the head. One of his assatiants endeavored to hold him down, but he managed to regain his feet and grasp the smaller of the highwaymen by the throat. Thereupon the footpad drew a knife seeing a third man approaching, and realizing

gomery avenue, a harness manufacturer at 69 Barclay street. New York, was held up on the east side of the bridge, presumably, by the same three men who had stopped Mr. Mitchell. One of them asked in broken English what the time three men who had stopped Mr. Mitchell. One of them asked in broken English what the time was.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Osborn. Then noticing that two of the men were ediring around to get behind him, he shot out his right fist and knocked his questioner down. Before the highwaymen had recovered from this Mr. Osborn had a good start in the direction of his home. They pursued him to the front door. R. H. Daniels was also held up on the canal bridge last night. In his case there were only two men. He gave one of them a sound crack over the head with his cane, and, like the others, made his escape by his fleetness of foot.

At 12:13 o'clock the attention of Policeman Richard Baylis was attracted to two suspicious persons loitering near the haptist church. The officer arrested them on general principles, and his good ludgment was proved this morning at the examination, when Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Daniels appeared and pesitively identified the prisoners as their assailants. The weapon used in atriking Mr. Mitchell proved to be a heavy boot tied in a bag.

In the puckets of one of the prisoners were found two receipts for freight issued by the Erie Rallroad at Ramsey's and Suffern on Nov. 5 and 6. One was for a bag weighing 125 pounds. The sender's and consignee's names do not appear, and the other for a bag weighing 125 pounds. The sender's and consignee's names do not appear, and the bage are at the Erie station in Newark. They will be examined, as they are supposed to contain stolen property.

The prisoners said they were Hertame Mastret of 40 Adams street and Peter Menza of 55 River street. Nowark.

At an aarly hour this morning the stable of

morning, on motion of Mr. Warner of New York, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, beginning with Monday next, at 10.

A.M. this committee take up the recommendations of the committee take up the recommendations of the treasury with reference to the currency, and that there be invited to appear before us the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee he authorized to invite such persons as he may think proper to appear before us in the same matter, and to arrange for hearing them, with a view to completing all hearings on or before the 15th inst., at which date all hearings shall be closed.

Resolved, That meetings of this committee for the purposes of these hearings may be called by the Chairman at any time during the coming week, and that the members present shall be a quorum for the purposes of such hearings.

The special committee appointed at the last session to consider the subject of a new banking bill, of which Mr. Cox of Tennessee is Chairman, will commence work on Monday next, and hope to complete a hill by the 15th inst., the date on which the hearings before the full committee will cease. Chairman Springer will send invitations to leading financiers to come before the committee next week and favor them with their views. Among those to be invited are Mr. Horace White of New York and Mr. A. B. Hepburn, former Comptroller of the Currency.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The Martichead Ordered to Be Pitted for Three Years' Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Herbert has for a three years' cruise on a foreign station as soon as possible. A number of minor defects have developed during her stay in the West home station, but it will require thirty days' repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard to make the vessel independent of workshops for three years. Secretary Herbert has not yet announced the destination of the Marblehead, but says he wants to have her ready to go abroad whenever she is needed. There is an impression

whenever she is needed. There is an impression that she will be attached to the European squadron as a reward of merit for the conspicuous services rendered by her officers and crew during their long summer duty at Bluefields, but it is quite as likely that she will go to South America. It is certain that no further additions will be made to the Asiatic fleet.

The Naval Hoard of Construction has decided, after several months' consideration, not to recommend the alteration of the dynamite gunbout Vesuvius into a torpedo cruiser, but to continue that vessel in the service as she is now. An act of the last session of Congress authorized the transformation, but the Hoard has concluded that inasmuch as the changes would cost \$45,000 and would be of doubtful expediency, a further trial of the boat as a dynamite thrower was advisable. The majority of the Board are of the opinion that the vessel is useful only for destroying derelicits and for despatch purposes, her thin plating being vulnerable to rapid gunfire at much greater range than her own pneumatic guns.

Competitive Examination in the Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-President Cleveland to-day issued an order transferring from the list of places excepted from examination to the list covered by examination in the Geologica Survey of the Interior Department the following places: Geologist, assistant gool gist, pale-ontologist, assistant paleontologist, onlef pho-tographer, photographer, chief chemist, chem-ist, assistant chemist, chief engraver, engraver, assistant engraver, lithographic engraver, map-printer, lithographic printer, assistant litho-graphic printer, map reviser, and statistical ex-perts temporarily employed. graphic printer, map revise, perts temporarily employed.

This order comprises nearly 150 officers in scientific and technical places in the Geological Survey, and hereafter appointments to them will have to be made by competitive examina-

Americans in Germany Must Exhibit Pass

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Ambassador Runyon informs the Department of State that all persons sojouvning in Germany, not stopping at a hotel, are required to exhibit some certificate of nationality on the case of an American, a passport as a condition of continuing their stay. It is explained at the department that this has long been the rule in terminaly as well as in France and other countries. Some Americans have shown a disposition to resent this requirement, which has led to the Ambassador calling attention to it.

Increase in the Production of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The Treasury Department has received returns in regard to the production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1804 which warrants the statement that the output will approximate \$43,000.000. The States of Colorado. Montana, higho, and California will show an increase amounting in the aggregate to \$7,000,000. Of the total production of the year it is estimated that California will contribute \$13,750,000; Colorado, \$11,375,000; Montana, \$4,575,000, and idaho, \$2,375,000.

Fourth-rines Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New York A. N. Van Arman. Beaver Falls, vice W. L. Laimpher, resigned: J. W. Kerritt, Bross, vice G. L. Wilser, Fesigned: Evans Huntington, Williamb, vice T. Olmsted, r. signed.
F. Chinated, r. signed.
Funnayivania if B. Moore, Vanderbilt, vace A. S. Hill, resigned; A. J. Ashenfeiter, Yerkes, vice J. H. Landa, dead.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

It Only Requires the President's Proclama. tion to Make It Binding in Both Countries-The Immigration of Chinese Labor. ore Absolutely Probiblied Except Under Certain Conditions Named in the Treaty,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Ratifications of the new treaty between the United States and China were exchanged at the State Department to-day after office hours by Secretary Greeham and Minister Yang Yu. Only the President's proclamation of the fact, which should be made to-morrow, remains to make it binding upon the citizens of both countries. The convention was negotiated on March 17, and agreed to by the Senate on Aug. 13. It will remain in force ten years from to-day, and unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party, it continues for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocally for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other.
Article 1 stipulates that, except under con-

ditions subsequently specified, the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited. Article 2 excepts from the provisions of the

preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property to the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled, before leaving the United States, to deposit with the Collector of Customs before he departs, a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be false.

Article 3 continues the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects who are officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4, it is agreed that Chinese of the laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States, shall have all the protection to their persona and their property that is given to citizens of the most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to canct and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese Registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers reciding in China, and binds this Government to report to the Government of China the full name, age, occupation, and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

THE NEW TREATT WITH JAPAN. It Rocogn izes Japan's Complete Independence in Tariff Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The convention between the United States and Japan, revising certain portions of existing commercial treaties and further extending commercial intercourse, which was signed by Secretary Greeham and Minister Kurino as plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective Governments, some few days ago, and was sent to the Senate yesterday, represents the consummation of a continuous effort extending over many years, to give to Japan the rights which are accorded to other civilized

fort extending over many years, to give to Japan the rights which are accorded to other civilized natious.

The new convention supplants the United States treaty of 1858, in which Japan was dealt with as a barbarous nation, and that of 1866, by which the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands established Japan's customs tariff for her. Its conspicuous feature is the exact provision of Article 1 of the United States tariff for her, Its conspicuous feature is the exact provision of Article 1 of the United States Treaty of 1878, which stipulated "that from the time when this present convention shall take effect the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese Government to adjust the customs tariff and taxes and to establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan."

It is to be noted that Japan's latest treaty with Great Britain in a protocol rigidly fixed Japan's custom tariff for her for a term of years. The United States leaves Japan as free to pass McKinley or Wilson or Gorman tariff bills as we are ourselves. In return for the complete independence which the United States recognizes in the case of Japan, this country is to enjoy all the rights that Americans would possess in Fance or Germany.

The possible bugbear of Japanese immigration is disposed of by a Japanese law forbidding emigration to an unwelcoming country, while on the other hand Japan continues to court American immigration.

TEXAS'S LATEST TRAIN ROBBERY. The Safes Were Emptied and the Booty Is

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 7.-None of the men trail with bloodhounds and a large posse. The trail leads due west from the scene of the robbery. It is supposed that the bandits are making for Brazos River bottoms, where capture is almost impossible. The Sheriff of Parker and adjoining counties also have posses on the trail.

It has been learned authentically that the entire contents of the through safe as well as local packages with bills was secured. The place

packages with bills was secured. The place where the robbery occurred was dark, and the robbers could not be recognized. The officials do not think that the hold-up was the work of the Cook gang, but believe that the robbery was committed by those who are well acquainted with the country, and knew well what they were doing before the robbery was committed. After the hold-up had been accomplished and the train was getting ready to pull out one of the men became frightened and broke into a run to a forest.

The express officials still deny that they know the amount secured. They say that the robbers got all in sight, including the way bills and bills for transfer freight. It is said that the safes contained an unusually large amount of money, this being the first of the month, when most money remittances are made. The full amount taken is estimated at from \$190,000 to \$150,000.

A robbery was expected for several days, but it was thought it would take place near Thurber. That place has been under guard by United States Deputy Marshals and Rangers since the Gordon hold-up in October. This robbery was planned originally to take place early in November.

Wassington, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary

vember.
Washington, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary
Curtis said to-day that so far as he was informed no Government gold was in transit from
San Francisco to Washington, and any theft of
gold in the train robbery near Fort Worth,
Tex., last night, was not the Treasury's loss.

Two Train Robbers Caught.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 7.-An attempt was made

last night to rob a freight train on the lowe

Central near Farmington, but the crew captured the robbers and brought them to Farmington As officers were taking the robbers to jail one of them made a break for liberty, and was instant-ly killed by a bullet from an officer's revolver. His identity has not been established, and the other robber, who was locked up, refuses to give names.

Medals of Honor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Medals of honor have been awarded to Evan M. Woodward, Lieutenant Second Pennsysvania Reserve Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Bec. 13, 1862, in capturing the flag of the Thirteenth Georgia, and to John W. Mostoller, private Company B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864, who, the officers of his company being absent or disabled, voluntarily led a charge against a Confederate battery.

Shot for Telling About Outlaws.

GUTHILLE, O. T., Dec. 7. Some days ago several farmers living near Cushing gave deputy marshals information about the gang of out-inwa that infest that region. Yesterday four of the outlaws visited the home of Cyrus Ring, one of three farmers, shot him to death, and burned his property. It is feared they will attack other farmers, and great excitement prevails.

ing out the true means of restoration to

After you have gone the rounds of self-cures and marvellous remedy humbugs, write for my scientifitreatise, showing why medicine has failed, and point

"PERFECT MANHOOD"

by my system of local absorption, without stomach drugging. Consultation free. Office hours, 10-12-2-3.

DR. H. TRESKOW.